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All Hail the Queen!

Her Majesty's Birthday to be Duly Celebrated.

General Rejoicing and Merry-Making Throughout the British Empire—The Good Victoria's Life.

From The Daily World, May 23rd.

Friday, May 24th, 1895, will be celebrated wherever the British flag floats—and where does it not?—as the 75th anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday. Assuredly in no portion of her vast domains will the event be more loyally observed than in British Columbia. At every naval British station, at every consulate, wherever Britons' hearts beat, the anniversary will be duly honored. Booming cannon will accompany the sun in the girdling of the country, on which the sun never sets, and enough toasts to Her Majesty's health will be duly washed down to float our dauntless navy. And withal the celebration will be all the more general from the knowledge that in the natural course of events these cannot be many more in number.

Her court was pure, her life serene,
God gave her peace, her land reposed
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her, as mother, wife and queen.

It is not probable that history will quarrel with the tribute of the late Poet Laureate, scandal has been written about Queen Victoria as about Queen Bess, but the judgment of those who know her best is in accord with Lord Tennyson's quatrain. As wife, Queen and mother she has every claim to reverence.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA,
QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

and Cane was wholesomely maintained; landlords, manufacturers and employers of all kinds did what they pleased with their own; elections were carried by open bribery; the civil service was full of great men's nominees; the church was devoured by pluralists; there were no competitive examinations; the perpetual pensions were many and fat; for the younger sons and their progeny the State was provided with any number of sinecures. The country was crammed full of abuses, and the ship of state to outsiders seemed as if she were about to capsize and founder." The Whig Ministry of Lord Melbourne was in power against the will of the people. Penal settlements still flourished. Travel was still by stage coach, as not a railway was yet completed in England. The more noteworthy events of the early years of her reign are signs of the new civilization, which was to come—the rebellion in Canada, the anti-corn law league, the Chartist agitation, the Jamaica question, Irish affairs, the Afghan war, the war with China; at home, England was working toward a larger measure of political freedom; abroad, it was pushing on to conquest and absorption, laying the foundation of the Greater Britain. Wars with Russia, Persia and China followed, and in 1858 came the great Indian rebellion, which in the end gave to England her Eastern Empire. A subsequent and less important result was the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India—Kaiser-i-Hind.

The Queen had nine children to her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who died Dec. 14th, 1861. His death was undoubtedly the great grief of her life. For many years she lived in almost unbroken seclusion, at Windsor or Balmoral. It was not until 1876 that she appeared at a public function, on which occasion she opened Parliament in person. Now in her old age, she rarely attends court ceremonials, and all the purely ostentatious duties of the sovereign are relegated to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Until the Jubilee year the average Englishman had few opportunities of seeing his sovereign. Her children living are: Victoria, Dowager Empress of Germany; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg; Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenburg. Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, died in 1878, and Leopold, Duke of Albany, in 1884. The Queen has nearly 50 grandchildren and great-grandchildren. It is the most powerful royal family in existence. It must in fairness be admitted, however, that the daughters of the British Queen have higher gifts than beauty. Their womanly qualities would make them desirable wives in any station in life. But Prince Charming would never have offered any of them a throne had he met them milking cows, or tossing hay in the field, or in any other capacity of humble life. The house is to-day the most powerful on earth; two European thrones are already occupied by Victoria's offspring, and in all probability, the crowns of the three great empires of Britain, Germany and Russia will yet be worn at the same time by grandchildren of the Queen. Queen Victoria's descendants will, in the natural course of events, sit on the following thrones, either already occupied or to be occupied by them: Great Britain and India; Germany (Prussia); Hesse-Darmstadt; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Saxe-Meiningen; Greece. Victoria has, from her earliest years, borne what in old days was called "a charmed life." She was but six months old when, at Sidmouth, a boy shooting sparrows sent his shot through her nursery window and narrowly missed the baby head. About her 13th year, while on a trip by sea with the Duchess of Kent, the young Princess narrowly escaped death from the fall, in a sudden gale, of the topmast; she was snatched from where she stood a moment before the accident by a pilot. Attempts on her life by fools or fanatics occurred in 1840, 1842, 1850, 1872 and 1882, but never did she receive any bodily injury. Of late years the Queen's chief pleasure has been in her annual visits to Scotland, and her occasional visits to Italy. Her trips across the channel are always made in the paddle-wheel steamer Victoria and Albert, which she has used for more than 30 years. It is the vessel in which she and the

THE QUEEN AT NINETEEN.

Prince Consort made so many cruises in the days of their married life. Down below everything has been, as far as possible, just exactly as it was when the Prince Consort was alive, and used to take trips with her across the channel or along the English coast. The Queen insists upon this being done whenever it can be without carping with it inconvenience. For example, the same patterns of chintz, or whatever it is, now covers the furniture that was in use when the Prince Consort was aboard. The various rooms are also in the same general style of decoration that they were left in over a quarter of a century ago. Lady visitors hold up their hands and exclaim in horror at what to-day seems bad taste, but then Her Majesty is not there to hear them, and it would not make an iota of difference to her if she were. Her tender recollections of the happy period of her married days have been again and again remarked upon, and as she grows older she seems to cling more and more to the past.

Britons everywhere have good cause to be proud of their Queen and her long reign. A better, kindlier, more conscientious, more virtuous sovereign is not likely to succeed to her historic throne.

DELUGED WITH MONEY.

Four Companies to Operate in This Province With $2,300,000.

Spokane is far in the lead as the home of capital, or where moneyed men organize, says the New Denver Ledge. This spring has witnessed the organization of numerous companies, with fabulous wealth at the back of them—on paper—with that city as headquarters. The majority of these concerns have been formed to work West Kootenay mineral properties. During the week four new corporations have been called into existence, to handle Trail Creek properties principally. The combined capital of these companies approximate the immense sum of $2,300,000. They are: The West Le Roi and Josie Mining Company has a capital stock of $500,000. The incorporators are George H. Casey, of Butte, Chas. G. Griffith, of Helena, John M. Burke, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, D. Holzman, Sam Silverman, John L. Wilson, John Jones, C. S. Voorhees and R. M. Stephens, all of Spokane, and Ben Thompson, of Rossland. The principal offices are to be in Spokane. The company is to erect all kinds of mining machinery, deal in real estate, etc. The Paris Belle Gold Mining Company has no a general mining business. The term of existence is fixed at 50 years, and principal place of doing business is Spokane. The capital stock is $800,000, and 800,000 shares at $1 each. The board of trustees are: Chester Glass, F. S. Bryan, David Glass, J. E. Yates, M. M. Crowley and E. D. Olmstead, Spokane; Nicholas, Jerry and Joseph McArthur, Rossland. The Robert E. Lee Mining Company has incorporated for a period of 50 years, and will buy, sell, hold, lease and operate mines in the United States and British Columbia. The principal place of business will be in Spokane. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 500,000 shares at $1 each. John M. Burke, W. Clayton Miller, J. L. Wilson, C. S. Voorhees, C. W. Ide and A. P. Sawyer will act as the board of directors until the coming election of officers. The Eureka Concentrating and Mining Company is another concern that has been incorporated for a period of 50 years, and will buy, sell, hold, lease and operate mines in the United States and British Columbia. Headquarters will be at Spokane. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 500,000 shares at $1 each. John M. Burke, J. B. Jones, Ross Thompson, S. Rosenhaupt, H. L. Wilson, O. D. Garrison and G. W. Dickinson will act as the board of directors. Two other companies have since taken out papers in Spokane, viz.: Mountain Sprite Mining Company, of Rossland, capital stock, $500,000, in 500,000 shares of $1 each. Incorporators, Nelson Bennett, M. V. B. Stacy and Henry Blackwood; to operate mines and handle mining machinery in Washington and British Columbia. The Lookout Mining and Milling Company, with headquarters at Spokane, has been incorporated with a capital of $250,000. G. E. Kumpe, E. W. Talbot, L. R. Lindsey and Geo E. Plunder are the trustees. The primary object is to operate the Lookout mine in Trail Creek district, but by the articles of incorporation the company is authorized to do all things necessary in conducting a general mining business in the United States and British Columbia.

NONE BUT AYER'S AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's Fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing for their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's Fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits." 47-1y-dw

PEDLEY ENDORSES TRILBY.

The Montreal Star just to hand says: The series of social entertainments which the Congregational Club have held at intervals during the past winter were brought to a close last evening by a dinner and an address on Modern Fiction in the Assembly hall of the Congregational College. C. T. Williams presided, and seated to his immediate right and left were the speaker of the evening, J. Macdonald Oxley, and Rev. J. W. Pedley, of Vancouver, B. C. About 150 guests were present, among whom were many prominent citizens identified with other than Congregational church work. The address of Mr. Oxley was intensely interesting and instructive. While conservative to a large degree upon the question of novel-reading, he, nevertheless, had found many works of fiction of great value in creating an impressioned mind, which afterward was easily susceptible to every phase of human emotions. In classifying modern fiction, Mr. Oxley grouped together (1) those works relating to sex questions, of which Hall Caine and Thos. Haney were perhaps the best known authors; (2) books with regard to what may be termed The New Woman, illustrated by the novels of Olive Shreiner and Sarah Grand; (3) those dealing with distinctive social questions, such as the works of Mrs. Humphrey Ward; (4) the novels of adventure, of which R. L. Stevenson, Stanley Weyman and Conan Doyle were perhaps the most popular exponents; and (5) the representative Scotch novels which bear the imprint of Barrie, Ian McLaren and S. R. Crockett. Mr. Oxley strongly condemned the novels found in the first three of these classifications as having improper tendencies. With regard to the novels of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, the lecturer did not think the author had sufficient knowledge of theology to deal with such intricate questions as are found contained in her works, and which she seeks to explain. The novels of adventure and the effusions of the Scotch authors were entirely appropriate to all ages in life, and might be read with as much profit by the young as by the middle aged.

At the close of Mr. Oxley's remarks, a discussion ensued, in which the Rev. Messrs. Pedley and Hill, R. Stanley Weir and T. B. Macaulay took part. Incidentally Du Maurier's Trilby came in for its share of discussion. Mr. Oxley entirely disapproved of the book, because of its immoral tendencies. Rev. Mr. Pedley, whose remarks were of a humorous and critical nature, and Stanley Weir approved of much that was in it. There were many characters in the book which the young of to-day would do well to imitate, chiefly those of Taffy, Little Billy and the Laird. It was impossible to read the book without having the innermost emotions of the soul awakened, and a person who could be so influenced by the mere perusal of a book showed himself to be as easily awakened to religious thought and action.

BLAKE A PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

Don in Toronto Saturday Night of last week says: The rumor that Hon. Edward Blake is likely to be given a place upon the judicial committee of the Imperial Privy Council is pleasing to Canadians of all parties. Now that Sir John Thompson is dead, no fitter representative of Canadian law, learning and integrity could find a place amongst the Imperial law-lords than Hon. Edward Blake. His integrity has never been impeached, his ability can not be questioned, his experience is perhaps wider than that of any living representative of this Dominion, and it would be fortunate for Canada if appeals continue to be carried to the highest tribunals of the Empire—that a man understanding the circumstances and conditions of this country so thoroughly be placed in a position where he will have opportunities to influence decisions, many of which have heretofore been based upon technicalities rather than the broad spirit of our country. Public opinion, after all, is the great jury. Its influence is wider than any of us admit. We may think that we are fortunate in having a tribunal that is free from public opinion. I hold that such a tribunal is altogether out of sympathy with the spirit of the century. Public opinion, as expressed by the ballots of the electors, makes every law and remains superior to every law, and it is unfortunate that our most important questions are now being decided by those who are absolutely guileless as to knowledge of our circumstances and conditions, and the decision is given on purely technical points. As these technical points are raised by men who are paid enormous fees to argue for or against a petition presented to the Privy Council, decisions must necessarily be upon technicalities and influenced by hair-splittings entirely opposed to the whole spirit of Canadian life. Nothing is more needed than a competent Canadian representing what we think and feel in his country on the committee of the Privy Council. No more suitable appointment could be made than that of Hon. Edward Blake.

A POSSIBLE CANDIDATE.

A Patron Nomination May Possibly be Offered to Mr. Coley, of Somerset, Man.

Somerset, Man., 27.—The item which appeared in several Eastern papers to the effect that Mr. Arthur Coley, a well-known farmer of this place, was asked to accept the Patron nomination for the coming elections, but was forced to decline through ill health, is without foundation. It is true that early in 1894 Mr. Coley was severely afflicted with Bright's disease, but was enabled to restore himself to health by a course of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and is equally to any amount of hard work, even to the extent of fighting the constituency should the nomination be offered him. He speaks in the highest terms of the remedy which cured him.

There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the doctors. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat and lungs.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND.

PATRIOTIC DISCOURSE, BY THE RECTOR OF CHRIST CHURCH.

A Sermon Appropriate to the Birthday of the Magnificent Woman that Every Britisher Holds in Loving Respect.

On Sunday evening, May 19th, Rev. L. Norman Tucker officiated at Christ church, of which he is the rector, when the Sons of England attended in large numbers, the brethren of the city being augmented by several from New Westminster. The reverend gentleman took as his text Psalms, xvi.36—"The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." The Sons of England, a patriotic and benevolent society—this is the splendid subject for an consideration this evening. The nature of man is such, his heart is so restless, so full of desires, aspirations and passions, that something good is needed to fill it. Otherwise it will be filled with all manner of evils, and life itself will be poisoned at its source. "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, murders, thefts, false witness, blasphemies. These are the things that defile a man." And God, who so constituted the heart, has provided natural and innocent means for its cultivation and nourishment. The heart craves love. Nothing else will satisfy it—pure love, or else love that is pure. And there are few objects purer and nobler to command the affection of the heart than the land of our birth. Its familiar objects insinuate themselves into our affections with the first impressions of life. All that ministers to our childish pleasure and instruction becomes part of our very selves, the trees, the streams, the hills and all the old familiar scenes and objects become sacred in the chambers of memory and rise up before us as the ideal of earthly beauty, and we resent with the utmost indignation any slight or insult that is cast upon the land of our birth and early training. So the Arab loves the dreary wastes of sand that have been the cradle and home of his race, so the Swiss loves the grand, but barren peaks that have been his daily companions since consciousness dawned upon him. And so the Laplander and the Esquimaux pine away and die when severed from the chilling wastes of snow and ice that encircle the Arctic seas. With what intensity then must the feelings of patriotic affection glow when England is their object—land of verdure and of blossom; land of sweetly-scented flower and sweet-voiced singing bird; land of graceful hedgerow and lofty oak and elm; land of grand cathedrals and ancient towers and castles, of stately mansions and picturesque cottages; land of peace and plenty, of manly sports and innocent amusements, of sober, common-sense and generous enthusiasm; land of heroes, poets, thinkers and philanthropists, rich with the spoils of remote ages and distant lands, land of a thousand memories and a thousand heroic deeds whose treasures in paintings, sculptures, architecture, literature and in the thoughts, the deeds and even the ashes of departed greatness exceed all powers of description. It is an education—I almost said a worship—to recall those vanished sights and memories to light the flames of our aspirations and endeavors at the shrine of this parent of great nations, in order not to transplant her institutions intact to a soil that may be uncongenial to them but to build up new institutions and new nationalities in the spirit and according to the principles that have made England great and prosperous and free. So that the signal shot along the heroic line in one of the most glorious days in the annals of England is the signal that we would catch up and pass along to the remotest ages and the most distant lands: "England expects every man will do his duty." For it is our privilege, though severed far from the Old Land, to have the mighty aegis of England held over our heads for our protection, the meteor flag of England floating over our towns and cities, a rallying point in the midst of all our dissensions, the love of England as the pivot on which we all revolve, and the work, the mission, the honor, the greatness of England, as an object worthy of the best efforts of all who bear the name and enjoy the blessings of English citizenship. It may be said in sober truth, without a twinge of boasting or vainglory, that the greatest achievement in the annals of nations, the greatest exploit in the field of statesmanship and war, in one word, the greatest fact in the world to-day is the upbuilding of the British Empire, the world-wide diffusion of the English race. One-sixth of the area of the earth and one-fifth of its population own the sway of the noblest woman that ever wore a crown or wielded a sceptre. Never before were so many millions, in so vast regions and such varied reach, interests and possessions brought under the rule of one single power. Call up before your mind some of the assets, the resources of this wondrous power. Our own British Columbia is the Switzerland of the New World and is sure to become the place of resort, if not of residence of thousands and tens of thousands of tourists and travelers. The vast prairies of the great Northwest, the best wheat growing district in the world, are sure to become the bountiful home of millions of people. The best lumber regions of the earth are to be found in all the valleys of our wide Dominion; the the richest fisheries, both the Atlantic and Pacific, are ours. And in the vast Empire, the treasures of the mine, the forest, the lake, the field, the orchard and the garden; with hundreds of millions sterling invested in nearly every country under heaven; with rich Provinces on every continent and fleets laden with rich cargoes upon every sea—surely such an heritage never yet fell to the lot of any people since the world began.

But more marvellous even than the extent, wealth and teeming population is the character of the rule of the British Empire. In the first place it means freedom. Since the day when men first banded themselves into communities they have sought after many objects and in many ways. But by common consent the most valuable object they ever aimed at and attained is freedom—freedom to think, to speak and to act according to the dictates of conscience. For this is the most essential attribute of noble manhood. And nowhere else in the wide world has freedom stuck its roots as deeply in the soil, or do its far-spreading branches cover as many varied interests and persons as in the British empire—the present and the cherished home of freedom that enables us to enjoy the sweetest fruits of manhood, freedom restrained only by law and public good, freedom to all and freedom in all, and that only as a preparation for the good time coming when the Lord of all will appear to bring full emancipation to his people, emancipation from every thraldom to which many free-born British subjects are abject slaves, freedom from vice, from sin and from every degrading passion, even the "Liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." It means in the second place justice. Justice in some respects as valuable as freedom, justice between high and low, rich and poor, justice an attribute of God Himself. There is no man in all our world-wide empire who does not feel that every court house in the land is the palladium of his rights. Law makers, we know, are men, and so are lawyers and judges. Some little space must be allowed for the play of human weakness and infirmity, but for all that it may confidently be said that nowhere else in the world is law as wise and as equitable and in its administration as impartial and incorrupt. With English law as our code and English judges as our oracles and as a free press as our champion and an enlightened public opinion as our jury it is a matter of absolute impossibility for the great to deal down the small and the rich to oppress the poor. And this again as a preparation for the time when the Lord Himself shall come to rule in righteousness, when selfishness and ignorance, those taproots of injustice, shall be banished from the earth and when the sway of Divine righteousness shall engirdle the whole earth. And thirdly, it means peace—peace the parent of happiness in the home and of prosperity in the state. In other lands a soldier with drawn sword and pointed cannon, his minions and satellites in all his neighbors, who are his enemies. Along the whole frontier of England no one is seriously apprehensive of danger. Now every nation is the neighbor of England and every shore of the sea is an English boundary. And at no point in all those immeasurable distances, in pestilential climes, in barbarous climes, need any man or nation dread an unprovoked attack on the part of England. Within the Empire's bounds peace reigns supreme. To mark an era of peace and security our ancestors used this proverb: "A man, or a mother and her child might travel through the land, without escort and without protection, with no fear of molestation." In the wide domains of England this is literally true at the present day. Two Sundays ago we had within these walls two English lady missionaries who traveled through the most savage regions of the north, among the most brutal Indian tribes, into the presence of infuriated medicine men whose very livelihood was destroyed by their advent and no one dared to make them afraid. And so it is among the Moslems of Palestine and Egypt and the most degraded tribes of Central Africa. It would seem as though the word addressed to the ancient people of God was literally fulfilled in the case of the English people: "Thou shalt not make man be able to stand before thee, for the Lord your God shall lay the fear of you and the dread of you upon all nations under the whole Heaven." And this again as a preparation for the advent of the Prince of Peace when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks and when they shall be war no more. Now consider what all this means for this world, peace, justice and freedom over one-sixth of the area and one fifth of the population of the earth. What opportunities this affords for the effectual preaching of the Gospel of divine grace—the love of the Father whose mercy is over all his works and who meets the returning prodigal with the best robe and the fatted calf; the love of the divine Son who from His cross of shame exclaims "Look unto me all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved," and the love of the gracious spirit who helps our infirmities and who claims all the good that is done in the world as His own. We sometimes speak in this strain with feelings of pride and vain-glory. In the presence of God and in His holy temple let all such feelings be hushed. Let us rather this evening look at this subject with a view to our duties and responsibilities in this matter. Our duties in this matter are neither more nor less than the simple duties placed upon us as members of the Sons of England Society: First to cement and consolidate, by every means in our power, this mighty fabric of British empire that is fraught with so many blessings to mankind. Let us frown down and resist anything that may tend to weaken or destroy its prestige and influence. Let all causes of division and the action of all local interests and sectional jealousies be banished from our midst. For as the British empire is the greatest boon conferred on the world in these latter days, its civilization, its happiness, its progress, its education, its final salvation, so the weakness, or paralysis, or destinction of the empire is the greatest calamity that could befall the whole race of man, and secondly, to promote by every means in our power the benevolent action of this society. Jesus Christ, whom we worship as our Saviour and follow as our model, went about doing good—healing the sick, feeding the hungary and blessing little children. This is precisely the work you are called to do. If any member is laid aside through illness or accident you provide medical attendance for him and try to heal his sickness. You make an allowance to his family and thus feed the hungary and clothe the children's hearts to sing for joy. And this you do in the best possible way. Indiscriminate charity is open to great objection. It almost does more harm than good. It encourages idleness, hypocrisy and deceit. It breeds swarms of vagrants, I had almost said vermin, who prey on the generous instincts of the benevolent; men who would rather beg than work and who spend their occasional earnings in dissipation and self-indulgence. It makes the very name of poverty odious to men and envelopes in the same judgment the innocent and the guilty. But you encourage thrift and industry and self-reliance and sympathy and pity and all the noblest gifts and graces of good and you search out the really necessitous to relieve their pressing wants. And thus you are taught by experience to realize the profoundest teachings of Christ: "Ye all are brethren," "Love one another," "Let the strong bear the infirmities of the weak," "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ."

No family living in a bilious country should be without Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. A few doses taken now and then will keep the liver active, cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter and prevent fever and ague. Mr. J. L. Price, Shoals, Martin County, Ind., writes: "I use Parmelee's Vegetable Pills and find them the best medicine for Fever and Ague I have ever used."

WHY GOLD EXISTS.

Before the Royal Society of New South Wales a member recently presented a summary of the various reasons which have been put forth to account for the existence of alluvial gold other than the old and accepted one, that it has been set free by processes of disintegration, and which may interest miners of this Province. Details are also given of a large number of experiments made with a view to determine whether a nucleus of gold, immersed in a gold solution and in the presence of such substances as would be likely to occur in nature, will increase in weight, the conclusion being that gold is deposited when the nucleus is in contact not only with metalliferous sulphides and arsenides which form strong galvanic couples, but also with such substances as iron oxides, charcoal, graphite, sandstone, granite, quartz, clay and marble, which form but weak galvanic couples with the gold nucleus. It is doubtful he thinks, whether the common assertion as to the greater fineness of nugget as compared with coarse vein gold has any foundation in fact; with fine alluvial gold there is such a difference, but this is thought to result from the removal of silver and other impurities by solution, owing to the larger relative surfaces exposed. Furthermore, the author assumes that large nuggets could be artificially produced by methods used in his own experiments, and that gold is probably being so deposited at the present day.

It is a great mistake to suppose that a simple tonic gives strength; it only stimulates the stomach to renewed action. To impart real strength, the blood must be purified and enriched, and this can only be done by such a standard alternative as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

IT WAS THE CAT.

Some days ago it was mentioned that a cat had been heard in the space between the ceiling and floor of the room above in the Tatlow block. A hole was cut but no cat could be observed, and it was concluded that someone had been indulging in ventriloquism. Yesterday Major Shelton, of Shelton & Co., who have moved into the Tatlow block, was free-born British subjects are abject slaves, freedom from vice, from sin and from every degrading passion, even the "Liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free." It means in the second place justice. Justice in some respects as valuable as freedom, justice between high and low, rich and poor, justice an attribute of God Himself. There is no man in all our world-wide empire who does not feel that every court house in the land is the palladium of his rights. Law makers, we know, are men, and so are lawyers and judges. Some little space must be allowed for the play of human weakness and infirmity, but for all that it may confidently be said that nowhere else in the world is law as wise and as equitable and in its administration as impartial and incorrupt. With English law as our code and English judges as our oracles and as a free press as our champion and an enlightened public opinion as our jury it is a matter of absolute impossibility for the great to deal down the small and the rich to oppress the poor. And this again as a preparation for the time when the Lord Himself shall come to rule in righteousness, when selfishness and ignorance, those taproots of injustice, shall be banished from the earth and when the sway of Divine righteousness shall engirdle the whole earth. And thirdly, it means peace—peace the parent of happiness in the home and of prosperity in the state. In other lands a soldier with drawn sword and pointed cannon, his minions and satellites in all his neighbors, who are his enemies. Along the whole frontier of England no one is seriously apprehensive of danger. Now every nation is the

WORK OF TEMPERANCE.

INTERESTING SKETCH OF ORGANIZED EFFORT.

History of the Societies that Labor for the Redemption of Men from the Liquor Habit—Woman Ever Leads.

The following paper on Twenty-One Years of Temperance Work was read by Miss Jessie Brown, of Vancouver at the Gospel temperance meeting Sabbath evening, May 19th: Long before the period we are considering, the Sons of Temperance had assumed the dignity and responsibilities of fathers, and their children had gone forth to make for themselves new homes, and now fathers, and sons under various names such as Good Templars, Royal Templars of Temprance, Templars of Honor and Temperance, etc., are found not only in the states which gave them birth but in every other state and Province on the continent of North America, in every corner of Great Britain and Ireland, and throughout the countries of Europe. They have penetrated the jungles of India, and braved the deserts of Africa. They have made homes among the teeming millions of China and Japan, and are found among the gold seekers of Australia. They have threaded the forests of South America and established themselves among the Islands of the Sea. From that little band of men, who on September 29, 1842, met in Teetotaller's hall N. Y., has sprung an army many hundreds of thousands strong, which has gone forth to the help of the Lord. It is estimated that the Good Templars alone have induced more than 400,000 drinking men to take the total abstinence and prohibition pledge. Twenty one years ago the good Dr. Henry A. Reynolds organized the Bangor Reform Club. This club consisted of reformed drinking men, and was the first of its kind. The badges adopted were the red and the white ribbons. The red was worn by the men, and the white by women, and youths under 18. Four years a conference of temperance workers was held in London, Eng., and a total abstinence campaign arranged for. As the work spread a central mission was established in the great metropolis, and town organizations in the Provinces. Borrowing the idea from Reynolds, this new army donned the blue ribbon. The pledges which were then issued and scattered throughout the British Empire have since been translated into several languages and are now used not only in every land over which the Union Jack floats, but also in various countries of Europe, the Sandwich Islands and Africa. More than 1,000,000 of these cards have been officially issued. The name has since been changed, and it is now known as the Blue Ribbon Gospel Temperance Movement, and has several branches. In the same month and the same year as that in which Reynolds organized the Bangor Reform club, a few praying women met in one of the Young Men's Christian Association prayer rooms and there formed the one we now know ase America's Queen to the presidency of a woman's temperance society, and a few weeks later the great National Woman's Temperance Convention met. Its object was to preserve the fruits of the crusade, and Miss Willard has termed it the sober second thought of that unparalleled uprising. It is now known the world over as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, or the W. C. T. U. If we compare this little room with its plain table and half-dozen splint bottom chairs with the "Home beautiful" which now stands in its majesty on the the opposite corner, and which cost $1,265,000, we may form some idea of the rapidity with which the society has developed. It has attained its majority and pleads for citizenship. During the past 21 years it has quietly waged a peaceful warfare against the great enemy of God and home. Dressed in the armor of God and with Christ for its captain, it has gone on conquering and to conquer. Yesterday we heard of the round the world missionaries and the great petition. These women have taken their lives in their hands and gone forth to the dark places of the earth, to teach Christ and Him crucified, as well as to deliver, in some measure, to undo the terrible work of the iniquitous traffic in alcohol and opium, a traffic which, at the cannon mouth, has by a nation that boasts of its Christianity, been forced upon an unwilling people. Will not China and Africa and India rise up in judgment against this nation? These women have gone forth in the new and significantly sing:

There is a band of ribbon white
Around the world, around the world.

In 1886, impressed by the words "No man is sure he is temperate himself until he tries to make other people so" S. A. Hanes arranged a meeting with their wives, sisters and a few of their friends, when 10 of the company organized themselves into the Commercial Temperance League, or Ten Times One are Ten Club. The members pledge themselves to drink no intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and to try to get 10 others to join them. In January 1890 its membership was over 4,000. Many other temperance societies have sprung up and with the old ones they continue to gather in their sheaves, but perhaps the most hopeful work is that of the juvenile departments, for here the principles of temperance are presented to many thousands of plastic minds. In 1878 the Knights of Labor inserted in their constitution a clause forbidding membership to any person in any way connected with the liquor traffic. Churches, Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, etc., have condemned the traffic and declared it cannot be found without sin, while the Roman Catholic church has given great promise through the action of the Bishop of Columbus, supported by the Papal Legate, in forbidding Catholic societies, or branches, or divisions thereof, within the Columbian diocese, to admit liquor dealers, saloon-keepers or any persons engaged in the traffic to membership, and in excluding from the sacraments of the church saloon-keepers, who persist in selling on Sunday, or otherwise conducting their business in an unlawful manner. Quarterly temperance lessons are regularly given in the Sunday schools. With four exceptions, it is taught in the different states of the American Republic, we are told the disgraceful black patch will soon be taken off the remaining ones, and has been made legally compulsory in the Provinces of Canada. Valuable laws have been enacted and amendments made to regulate the liquor traffic, and prohibition has been introduced into some of the States to the south of us, while, in addition to the same forms in use throughout most of the others. In Canada the Scott act has been enacted and has done good work. Prohibition has been made a strong plank in the platform of the Liberal party both here and in Great Britain. Four of our own Provinces have by large majorities at the polls and one by unanimous vote of its Legislature, declared in its favor, while a great prohibitory agitation is going on throughout the world. The secrets of the future I leave to the seer who follows to disclose; but in concluding let us take one glimpse behind the scenes. The hydra still lives, the fire of total abstinence and prohibition has not yet destroyed all its heads. Governments still license men to deal out poison to their fellowmen. Great Britain still compels nations to submit to the deadly traffic. The Queen of Madagascar is still objecting to the liquor traffic within her dominions, and a Christian nation is still forcing it upon her people India and China are still ruin-cursed, and the Royal Commission, sent out by our Canadian Government has, with one exception, reported the country not ready for prohibition. How apt are the words of the poet:

Shall every flag of England's flag
Proclaim that all around are free,
From farthest Ind to each blue crag
That beetles o'er the western sea?
And shall we scoff at Europe's kings,
While freedom's fire is dim with us,
And round our country's altar clings
The damning shades of slavery's curse?

Down let the shrine of red lust sink,
And leave no trace where it stood
From farthest Ind to each blue crag
His daily draught of human blood;
And rear another altar there,
To love and truth and mercy given,
And freedom's gift and freedom's prayer
Will call an answer down from Heaven.

To have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

POLICE COURT.

Before the cadi this morning one ordinary drunk was dismissed with a caution on his promise that he would go to Nanaimo. A Chinaman who had refused to supply the poll tax collector with information was dismissed on paying up and settling the costs of the court. A woman whose premises had been in an unsanitary condition was let go on paying the scavenger's fees for clearing the place up.

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